## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Preparations of the Mexicans to Attack Orizaba.

Bold Counter Movement of the French.

THE MEXICANS SURPRISED AND ROUTED.

THE FRENCH STARVING IN OBIZABA.

Fourteen Thousand Mexicans Proparing to Annihilate Them.

#### OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE CONTEST, ěcc., &c..

The United States mail steamer Columbia, from Ha vana on the 7th instant, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing us highly interesting news from

The French beig-of-war Marceau captured the small carried her into Veca Cruz, discharged and condemned her. The captain and crew were put in trous and thrown

into prison, where they now are.

The Mexican steamer Constitution was manned and sent to Alvarado to force the government there to declare for Almoute. The inhabitonis of Aivaralo refused and drove the steamer off. Sos then went to Tlacotalpan with the same resut. The French man-of-war L'Eclair was sent to Camp che on a like orrand, with a like re sult, for after exchanging a few shots with the castle of San Luis, and mosesting the commerce for a few days.

The French man-of-war Bayonnaise went to Mazatian and ordered the government to declare for Almonte, threatening force; it was refused and she left.

A slaver has been captured and taken into Key West. A boat was found in the mouth of the river Ortigoza (near Mariel), of this island, supposed to belong to the same or to another staver.

#### Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, July 5, 1862. The Want of Regular Communication Between Ha and and Vera Cruz-it parts Concerning the French A.my-Operations of Querillas-The Insane Proclamation of General Aments—The Policy of San'a Ann:—Comonfort to be Commanier in Chief The Mexical Preparing to Extripate Their Invaders, &c.

After more than three weeks of deep anxiety, owing

to the absence of communication with the Mexican ports, the arrival at Sant ago de Cuba of the French steamer Vera Cruz, of the line of St. Nazaire, was a good opportunity for the inve turs of sensation news to create a considerable excuement, setting affect all kinds of rumore and contradictory reports, purporting to have been sceived by telegraph from Santiago, and all depicting Orizaba as critical and hopoless. It was not until the 30th of June that the excitement subsided, when we received the Mexican papers and correspondence, which brought us vague and scauty news from the principal

ceived the Mexican papers and correspondence, which brought us vag.-and scatts news from the principal stene of operations.

The French and their Mexican allies continued fortifying themselves at orizaba and Cordova, whilst the liberals were gathering great forces around them, and Generals Gonziez ortegs, thave, Carvagal and Zarag za were preparing to demand the capituation of the enemy. All the roads from Vera Cruz to Orizaba were infested with guerillas, who were duing considerable damage, intercepting the bowers of despatches, and making almost impossiole the remittance to the French of the stores and provisions received at Vera Cruz by the frigates fatelle and Andorre, from Toulon. Several disgracies had been detained on their way to Orizaba and carried by the liberals to Julea great conv. y. composed of more than twenty wagons, with arms and powder, was surprised by the guerillas in the neighborhood of Februa the liberals took possession of all, routing the escort and carrying of more than two hourdred in its, after the explosion of all the powder, though it must be supposed that this last not was not innominal. The news created conside abe excitement at Vera Cruz. General focusy at complet to send reinforcements, including some negroes from Martinique, but they were found to retreat to Vera Cruz, as the guerillas were in possession of the principal passes.

No news from the capital. The organs of the traitor

passes.

No news from the capital. The organs of the trattor Amonto speed the mass news of a premium investo, said to have occurred in the capital about the both of May. The truth is that General Zuragona's forces, whose pickets had some main made on the dist of May with the enemy retreated early the sext morning to the legists of Actual had, and afterwards to receive same decree, new along to the emission of \$500,000 and attend bonds, to have forced or quinting as .e.g. touder distributed in the along bills to the amount of \$00,000, one dolar bills to the amount of \$100,000, and sine balance in bills of one and two shallings.

The decree was received at yers true, with the utmost

disgust. All the and, s and stores were covered and re-fused to continue therease. Almosts gave another de-cree, decaying that the shopker era who refused to re-

crose decouling business. Amonte gave another decree, decaining that the shopker, era who refused to recove his paper miney wo in be considered as traiters and brought to trait coordinary.

Almonte has named as secretary for Foreign affairs Don Manuel testelante, as Secretary of the Frenchry Don Desideric de Jamanicogo, and for the peparament of War and Navy, Don Jose dispoints concases.

In the capital had occurred the death of the distinguished capital had occurred the facilities.

General Cobes externed to disvana on the 22d of June from his vient to ten, santa Anna. They have agreed in a general plan for the explanation of the invaders, under the railying cry of "National independence, war to the introders and continue of an parties." This restation of the faction faults and manual manual in a garrons faults and man eman nors. It is a gerrous resolution, and the elections nation will doubtees respond to it with enthusiasm. Gen Cobes saided the same day in the English packet for Vera Crus, accompanied by Gen Behavides and Coome's Gaintis and Audai, carrying a letter from Santa Anna to aim and.

HAVANA, July 7, 1862. Arrival at Havana of the British Seamer Frent-Th-Night Attack made on the Mexican Line -The F. ench Seige of Tameles, de.

Cruz. The correspondence was delivered this me uling, as yesterday was sonday, and the moments before the departure of the Columbia are too brief to allow me to translate the details of the recent intelligence. I send you the papers and proof sheets with all the important

The Mexicans, in number more than 2,000 men, with the divisions of Generals Genzalez Ortega, Negrete, Berrigabal and Tapis, advanced to Origaba the 11th, and on the lith demanded from Lorencez the immediate capitulation, which was recused. The Mexicans com-inanced prejurations for the attack on the 14th of June. To the night the French attacked the vauguard of Gen-eial Oriega and obliged them to retreat, killing more than 50°, and taking 200 prisiners. The Mexicans retreated a center. deral comounts has been named by Juacez Com-

imade, in this or all the forces of the government.

The Frincia as beinging Tampico.

The frincia are noticing my principalities for a grand altern on fris ha. The house wine a joint of 14,000 men, restly to esterminate the imadern, and give them a severy loans than the rout before backs.

# Our Vera Cruz Correspondence,

Vena Unrz; June 15, 1862 The Decision of the French I out a Or caba-The Sending Forward of Provident tera Vero Crus-Caps ture of Several Wayons by the Mexican Murder of Officers and Visualiers—Sup: the Frank Cut
Off—Officers Andres
of the Frank General Lorence of a Rich M. can The Loss to the Junes Party Progress of the Femilo, de.

In my letter of the 1st Pestant I advised you of the destingte condition of the Prouch troops at Orizoba. They had then in this city a train of some two hundred large wagons that were being loaded with provisions, and some of them had already been put on the road. During the first days of the month comething like a hundred wagons were sent of under the escort of a French guart and two or three hundred Mexicans. These reached Orizaba in safety, but other small lots have been attackod by parties of guerillas of the Jearez party, and constdamage has been done. One lot of twenty wagons, louded with powder and flour, was fired upon the older day, and nearly the whole of the teamsters were killed. The small emort ran off at the first discharge and left the wagons to their fate. Two French officers, who were going up with this train, to escape From the vomito of this city, were shot, as well as two
French vivaminers. These poor females were shown no
consideration, but were killed, and persons who have seen
their bedies lying with the rest of the dead in the road

after a short night and their says nothing about the less of the french,
who are don near and perfectly shot provides the many perfectly shot provides.

They were refused permission to came shake a short night and their says nothing about the less of the french,
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my they were herribly disfigured and mut lated, and stripped of clothing. The wagons of this train were destroyed, the powder blown up and all the rest of the cargo destroyed or carried off. In consequence of this rewe so, and on occount of the inability to send French es cort from here, the French commander of Vera Cruz has ordered the return of six y wagons that were already on

cort from here, the French commander of Vera Cruz has ordered the ceturn of six y wagons that were already on the point of starting from the railroad terminus at Tejeria, and these wigons are again within the walls of Vera Cruz. The French troops at Oriz ba, however, have provisions enough to last them for early two menties but they must look sharp or they will be in want again, as, in a dition to Mexican guerillas, they will sook have the rathy seesawn to contend with. The guestillas new on the readlecar here are reported to be on the indiced stores. We have had a most exciting commercial pronuncial microt in this cut. General Almonto, as 'chief of the nation," as he styles himself, has docroed the issue of \$500.000 paper money, to be forced into circulation in Orizaba and Vera Cruz. The decree was sublished here one week ago, and the merchants and all classes of business people g t into a character of excitement over the matter than in the full wing morning all the shops were closed. Indignation metimes were held, and the leading merchants signed an agreement among themselves not to own their classes to be seen as until the decree was revoked. Prosests were made by foreign traders to their councils, who again made protests to General Almonto's local governor—and to the French commander. For two cases, the indignant people kiesed at the decree without gotting it removed from the corners of the arrests. Then it was discovered that some were doing business on the sty, and so all opened up again, and vera facety, but it has now died away, and all so far without one of the new bills making its appearance.

Re erte from Ocizaba state that the French General

Rearts from Orizaba state that the French General

and the of far without one of the new bills making its appearance.

Rearts from Ocizaba state that the French General Lorencez and M. de Salieny are still on the very worst of terms. An address, said to have been issued with an order of the day, has been instead with an order of the day, has been included private y in this city, and has been printed in a paper at Jainas. This extraordinary document, if genuine—which many doubt—shows the French general the a piece sort of fish, and will, no doubt, be the carrier of his getting something added to the reward due him for his defeat at Puebla.

Our advices from the capital are to the 10th. Nothing new hard transpired. The whole interior remained in a wretched c ndi ion, and min of business or wearth were in depair for the future. No security existed, and the government itself had declared that "private property partains to the army chest." General Ortega was adventing upon Orizaba, and it is expected he will venture an attack upon the French. His army will be usually dive thousand strong, according to Mexican figures.

Don Manuel Escandon, the great capitalist and railroad man of Mexico, diel in the capital on the 8th lost, a ter a short liness. His death will be a great loss to the Junger party, as from him they got much money.

The for owing is the order of the day issued by General to oness to his troops after their return to Orbab the Sourness no Marinss—Your march upon Mexico has been deligible of the stroops after their return to Orbab the Sourness no Marinss—Your march upon Mexico has been deligible of the stroops after their return to Orbab the Sourness no Marinss—Your march upon Mexico has been deligible of with according to the information that was given. A handred times you were reflect acided you with according to the information that was given. A handred times you were the city of peeds and the second ourselves before Puebla with the emidence has dred by this doceptive appearance. The city was found enclosed by barricades and commanded by a fort, where

forts. Amperor will know how to appreciate your elegible.

Yes, all I have told you is true. You have been de-elved, as well as his Majesty the Emperor, and you have been obliged to defend yourselves even against those who have sympathies for you. But deserved France will know how to recognize her error; for your sore eight is too great to do wrong. He himself has said—

"Ji store every where soccompanies the Franch flag."

Omeans, May 21, 1862.

The vomito is subsaiding. There are at present few in the himspitais of Vera Cruz. The rainy season has not yet set in; but the signs of the times are that it will not long delay.

set in, but the signs of the same delay.

General Almoute has put a direct tax of two per cent General Amoute has put a direct tax of two per cent upon real property.

The town of Alvarado has pronounced back to the Junez side. Laguna still remains initiful to the new Almonte movement. Reports any Tampico is to be at-tacked by troops of Almonte.

VERA CRUZ, July 2, 1862. Reported Defeat of the Mexicans by the French-The Stupid Management of General Oriega—Night Atlack by the French on his Position—The Mexican Camp Sur-prized—Scarcity and Dearness of Provisions—Active Operations of Mexican Guerillas—News from the Capi-tal of the Kepublic—Movements of the Different Positical Partisans—The Troubles Among the French, &c., &c., &c., The reported defeat of the Mexicans by the French irus out quite true. The Mexicans, inflated with thei success over the Franch at Puebla, gained confidence and commenced to make their preparations for an attack on Orizaba. General Ortega and some of the most succe-sful leaders of the liberal soldiers were entrusted with commands and sent to face the foreign army. On the 12th alt. they came near Orizaba with some twelve mar s. General Oriega took the Corro del Porrego, a hill on the eige of the town, and planted his battery for the purpose of protecting an attack that was to have During the night a small French force of some 150 men teil upon Ortoga's division, 4,000 strong, and, strange to say, captured his gons and made 400 prisoners, beautos killing and wounding a large number. In fact Ortegi's troops were completely routed, as he admits himself in an official report of the action. He gives the loss in rough numbers at four to five hundred men and three pieces of artillery. General Llave was wounded, and several colonels and other officers were killed on the side of the Mexicans. The French, being so few in number, suffered little in comparison. The affair appears to have been a complete surprise; but it sefficed to divog ide the Mexicana from their vain scheme of driving the Franch out of Orizaba, and, after the defeat of Ort ga, the balance withdraw to the highlands once

more.

The French are again in great want of provisions, and

Newspaper Accounts.

[Translated and c. adecesed from the Extra of the Prenaa de la Habana of July 7, for the Naw York Harana, 1.

The Empirish steamer has bought us letters and papers from Vera Cruz to the 1st instant, from Orizaba to the 21st of June, and from Jaiana and Mexico to the 28th of the same month. The intelligence is important. The a xican Army of the Fast his been defeated and dispersed by the French in front of Orizaba.

The scarcity of provisions was very sensibly felt in Vera Year.

anding of General Cobes and other conservative The landing of General Cobes and other conservative Mexicans, who saided from Havana in the English nacket, would not be permitted at Vera Cruz, and they had therefore to return in the same vessel.

Our correspondent at Crizaba, writing on the 5th instant, says:—

stant, says:—
Since my last nothing very remarkable has taken place. The French and Mexican armies continue stationed in this city and on the line towards Vera Crez. The first is awaiting orders, instructions and reinforcements from the home government, while the second is every day increasing and disciplining its forces. Both armies with however, pass the reiny searou in their present positions, after which they will, doubtless, remove the campaign. For the present the reads render the passage of heavy trains entirely impossible.

The lollowing is an interesting despatch from General Zaragora

FROM THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE HAST. As I have already informed this department, the army

As I have already informed this department, the army under my command began to move upon the city of Orizaba on the lith inst. I expected that the enemy world have made some defence at El Ingenio, but he abandoned it on the approach of our troops, and we occupied it with our forces. [He then details the regiments so occupying the place.]

Acting on the decision of the supreme government, I addressed General Lorencez, proposing to him the honorable capitulation expressed in the subjoned note numbered one. That officer refused, as will be seen by document number two, to enter into any negotiation, stating that all the power in this matter had been conformed on Monsieur de Saligny. Consequently I have resolved to commence an attack on the city to morrow, as the only means which, after exhausting all the efforts of peace and conciliation, remains to put an end to a stimution of affairs which is causing so many evis to the republic.

You will please bring this to the notice of the President, &c., &c.

To the Minister of War.

June 19, 1892

June 15, 1882. Document No. 1.

I have reason to believe that you and the officers of the division under yeer command have sent a protest to the Emperor of the French against the conduct of the Minister Saligny, for having brought about an expedition against a people which, up to the present time, has been the best friends of the French nation. This circumstance, and the knowledge of the difficult position the French army, as well as the desire to afford it an homorable retreat, have decided me to propose a capitation to you, the principal basis of which shall be the evacuation of the territory of the republic within a time agreef upon.

evacuation of the territory of the republic within a time agreed upon.

I believe that my government will not question this new manifestation for peace, because, without transcending my powers, I may avoid the shedding of the blood of the sons of two nations whom only error and intrigue could cause to appear together as enemies; and this has been the idea of the constitutional Cabinet ever since the beginning of the invasion.

If this offer is not accepted I will have fulfiled my last duty in the way of humanity, and I will proceed to comply with the orders which I have received, throwing the responsibility of whatever may arise solely on those who have insisted on an undertaking condemned by reason and justice.

Headquartness in Troamanica, June 12, 1862.

To Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in Mexico, at Orizala.

TO Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in Mexico, at Orizalea.

DOCUMENT NO. 2.

EXPENDITONARY CORPS TO MEXICO, QUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF, UNIZARA, June 12, 1862.)

The Commander-in-Chief of the French troops in Mexico, not imaging himself invested by his government with political powers, all of which have been conferred on M. de Sulgray, it is impossible for him to center into the negotiations proposed to him by General Zaragoza. The Minister of France is the only person who has authority to receive propositions of this kind.

THE GENERAL COUNT DE LORENCEZ.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

FROM THE COMMANDE IN-CHIEF:—

THE GENERAL COUNT DE LORENCEZ.

ARMY OF THE RAST.

FROM THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF:

In pursuance of the express orders for the attack on Orizaba, the brigades and divisious were moved to their various positions; but, for causes of which I am ignorant up to the present moment, Geocral Jesus Gouraley Ortoga did not occupy the Cerro del Barrego at half-past eleven on the 13th—the hour which had been fixed for a combined attack on the Angostura, which pass it was necessary to force, directing our strength against the right flank of the shemy, aided by the Cerro itself, so as to develop the attack after having reduced the enemy only to the perimiter of the city.

The Cerro before mentioned having been occupied in the atternoon, and there being so time to establish our camp with entire security, I came to a halt with the rest of the army, covering my loft with the brigade of Antillon, mylright with the division of Beriozabal, and the centre with the division of Negrete, and delayed the attack until day light to-day, so as to carry out the combined operations already arranged.

It unfortunately occured, according to the information

attack until daylight to-day, so as to carry out the com-bined operations already arranged.

B unfortunately occured, according to the information
I have received from various officers of Ortega's divi-sion, that through neglect the anemy aurprised a part of that division in the larkness of early morning, disiodg-ing them from their position, and, consequently, their co-operation was wated for in vain at the hour fixed for the attack. The fire of our artillery was replied to by that of the enemy, who firmly maintained himself, being assured of the safety of his flank, which was to have been threatened; and with this confidence he advanced a crimm upon my line, which, however, we repulsed completely.

completely.

During the rest of the day there was only occasional firing from the artillery and infantry both on one side and the other, the assumities on our wide not amounting to more than from eighteen to twenty wounded, the most

and the other, thocasualties on our side not amounting to more than from eighteen to twenty wounded, the most of them severely. Among these were several officers and Gen. Santingo Tapia, who, early in the contest, received a slight wound in the foot.

The facts which I have stated provented me from beginning an attack, which might, under the circumstances, have been disastrous to our arms, and I therefore reticed on Et ingenio, where I will await the enemy to fight him with advantage; but if he remains in Orizabs I will dispose, my troops in convenient quarters. Liberty and reform, 5c.

To the Minsters of War, &c., &c.

On correspondent, in sending us the foregoing condensed despatch, thus writes:—

Osciana June 21, 1862.

The subjoined extracts will inform you concerning the last cassage of arms between the French army and the army of Junear. After the camest the divisions of Zacatocas were marched back to that State. Carbajd, with the cavelry, his gone is wards Tiescais. Negrate has had sections difficulties with Zacagoza, because the former wishes to attack this place under all circumstances after the shirt of the Cerro del Sarrego, while the other aid not think it prodent. As the Mexican army had become greatly demornitied, and had, besides, been oursiderably reduced, such an attack would have been disastrous to them. If their forces had not failled back at aims o'clock on the evening of the 15th they would have been attacked at dayl, ht, nad would certainly lave lost all their artiflety, as the French commender had arranged a simulganeous attack on their coatre and fanks.

It seems that Doblado disapproved of the military

describe discussed the discusse from their van debenders of the process of the pr

After a weak and as a character, the shall almost a "supreme Chief" of the Mexican nation, could do no less than issue another proclausation to his fell-live citizous, "in which he tells them that the uncemporable Frenchmen "defend the cause of the independence and nationality of Mexico," and in which his own countrymen of the Mexican army are called "vandalic hordes," their generals "hotolous for their crimes against society," and the cause which they defend "intamous." According to this production, Zaragoza was "dying stamefully" through the pass of Acultizingo, pursued by the cavalry of the mational (i. c. French) army, he has put a finishing touch to the exploits of the "one company" by killing off Ortega, Alatorre and all the cest in the most off hand and Frenchy manner, talling how those and many other liberaist generals and chloris "found a humble sepation of General Ortega, who commanded the Mexican forces on the hill of Borrego."

GENERAL ORTEGA'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The official despatch of General Ortega, who commanded the Mexican forces on the hill of Borrego, and which we are obliged to condense, tells a very different story from the foregeng version of the Franco Mixican billetis. The General says that as soon as he occupied the hill he made arrangements for attacking the angular pate of Ortzaba, planting four pieces of light artillery within pistol shot range, supported by the requisite infantry force under the immediate command of General the boat five miles from the bill, and the only force he had with him was the Fourth Zacatrem regiment, two companies of the Second and a Burar go batta ion. The attack was to be made mext day, and the officers in charge of the position thought they might take it easily, and actually went to sleep on their post. They we erounded by the attack of the French, who get possession of the four pieces of cannon without the slightest two bile and targed tham on the bewildered categate. He estimates the loss at from four to five hundred mex, and the officers in the

### NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Norwegian Off Cape Race and Great Eastern at New York.

ONE DAY LATER ADVICES.

Lords Palmerston and Brougham Against "Intervention."

General Prim's Friends Indignant with France.

THE ADVANCE IN COTTON, &co.,

The steamer Norwegian, from Liverpool on the 3d, via Londonderry on the 4th inst., was boarded off Cape Race at eleven A. M. yesterday (Friday). Her news is one day later than that brought to the same point by

the City of New York.

The steamship Great Eastern, Captain Paton, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst., shortly after

noon, and from Queenstown on the 2d inst., arrived her at Throgg's Neck, New York, on her way to her an chorage, at an early hour yesterday.

The news by the Great Eastern has been anticipated by her own report from Cape Race, given in the HERALD

of the 9th inst. the Race and up Long Island Sound to her anohorage in Flushing bay was a complete success. She ar-rived off Montauk lightship at one A. M. on the 11th, and immediately headed in for Monauk, where she was met by the pilots specially sent down for her. After passing through the race and up Long Island Sound as far as Sands Point, she was taken charge of by the Hell Gate pilots—Henry Zobles and Charles Lockwood—and was brought to her anchorage would have been. Here our news' collector boarded her, and obtained from Mr. Archdencon, the gentlemanly purser, who was in readiness at the gangway with them, our files of papers, passenger lists, abstract

of log, &c., for which he will please accept our thanks. The voyage has been a remarkably pleasant one; the passengers speak bighly of the accommedations and at-

The passengers were brought to the city in the evening by steamers expressly provided by the agents of the ship. Sho bring a large number of passeagers and about five

The political news is unimportant. The London Times has an editornal on "Independence Day," and points out what should be the tone of the American oracles under existing circumstances.

The American ships at Liverpool are (July 4) gayly decked with flag . The Cunard and other transatinutio teamers have all their busting flying.

The steamship North American reached Liverpool on the evening of the 2d of July. The steamship City of Washington arrived at Queens.

to her Majesty's government to take advantage of it.

LORD PROUGHAM ADAINST INTENDENTION.

In the House of Lords on the 30 to of June, Lord
Prougham, who was mainly handshe in the guilery,
called attention to the civil war in America, which he
decry re lored, and the consequences of which, he said,
were now hear felt all over the civil zet worth. At the
same time he search if it is prought for her herjety goment to be a civil in crossed as carmed tops
that the America people and temperous see the suicivil as a top of the consequences. they cuttrely alreaded from themselves the resings of

better—they being afraid to trust themselves to the hands of General Comenfort, who is now in command of the State of Tamanlions, and resides at Tampice.

Jury 2 has given permit sion for the opening of traffic between this and the capital, but the permission is rendered useless by the actual state of the bountry.

Newspaper Accounts.

[Translated and c. nickess of from the Extra of the Prensa de la liabana of July 7, for the New York Heraton, and the capital but the Prensa de la liabana of July 7, for the New York Heraton, and the capital but the permission is rendered the capital but the permission is rendered to the prensa and the capital but the permission is rendered to the prensa de la liabana of July 7, for the New York Heraton, and the capital to trust themselves to the machines to rout 4,000 Mexicans. Fertinate was it, indeed, that Orloga's division of oavalry—2,000 strong—10 from the London Times, June 28.]

The revents of so remarkable a character, Don Juan Alments, "supreme Chief" of the Mexican nation, could do no less than issue another proclaumation to his "fellow citizons," in which he tells them that the unconquerable proclaumation to his "fellow citizons," in which he tells them that the unconquerable proclaumation to his "fellow citizons," in which he tells them that the unconquerable positions with which they had hitherto been machines to rout 4,000 Mexicans. Fertinate was it, indeed, that Orloga's division of oavalry—2,000 strong—10 from the London Times, June 28.]

The Innsheled and c. nicked by the great European nations.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE UNION.

[From the London Times, June 28.]

No now that can arrive from America at the present time is likely to have much effect on public oninion. The general tenor of the war will, in all probability, remained the canada of July 7, for the New York Herico", which have the control of the war will, in all probability, remained the canada of July 7, for the New York Herico", which we can arrive from America at the present time is likely to have mu regarded by the great European nations.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE TRIUMPH OF THE UNION.

[From the London Times, June 28.]

No nows that can arrive from America at the present time is likely to have ench effect on public opinion. The general tenor of the war will, in all probability, remain the same for some weeks to come. Everywhere there is the same for some weeks to come. Everywhere there is the same story, that the federals, though on the whole successful and gaining positions which are never recovered by the enemy, yet find their military means in sufficient for the great enterwise on which they have embarked—the conquest of the Sauthern States. \* \* In rectly opposite opinions may be formed of the prespects of the two parties in this dreadful conflict. The superior numbers and resources of the North who look up a as certain in the end to precail. But who can see the resolution evidened by the South, the immense army it puts in the field, and the tenacity with which it disputes every position, without feeling that the war is likely to drunch the territory of the Union with m ch mere blood, and hoping that some means may be devised for bringing the unnatural conflict to a close?

When the Great Eastern sailed from Queenstown the styloss from Paris said that nothing of moment has transpired relative to the Mexican question, but a num bor of the Paris journals censure the conduct of Almonte whom they regard as deceiving the French. Confident ing statements were published as to the course of events

The marriage of her Royal Highess Princess Alloe with his Royal Highess Prince Louis of Hesse, was solemnized at Osborue yesterday. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell and soveral other Cabinet Ministers were present. The Larl of Lorby, Earl of Clarendon and several other personages received a locial invitations. The Duke do Nenours was present. At live P. M. their Royal Highmesses Truce and Trincess Louis of Hesse left for St. Clair, near Rydo. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Charchill, Major General Seymour and Captain You Westerweller.

In the House of Commons on the 2d, Mr. H. Berkley moved the second reading of the bill providing for taking votes by ballot, and roiterated the various arguments in its favor.

Sir G. Grey opposed the motion, which was rejected by 211 to 126.

The latest returns to the London Poor Law Board, show a continued increase of pauparism in the manufacturing districts of England, al hough in some localities the returns exhibit a decided decrease.

The Lord Mayor of London would give a public dinner to Mr. George Peabody, on the 10th of July, upon the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city to that gentleman.

A grand banquet had been given in London to President of the Romenham was the total gentleman.

that gentleman.

A grand banquet had been given in London to President Banon, of Liberia. Lord Brougham was in the chart the proceedings included the presentation of an additional to Mr. Benson, of a highly cologistic character, proceed a derence being made to the efforts of his government to appress the slave trade.

France.
The Senate, having passed the budget, was closed

The Senate, average passed the obliges, was closed on the 2d of July.

The Court of Cassation had, "in the interest of the law," annulied the judgment of the Court of Douai in the case of M. Miros. The decision of the Court of Cassation is to be transcribed on the margin of the judgment of the Court of Douai.

It was rumored that Count Persigny is again about to assume the post of French Ambassador at the British Court.

assume the post of Front Court.
Court.
The Bourse on the 2d opened firm, but closed flat;
Rontes, 68f. 15c.

Spain.

The statements made in the French Chambers by M. Billaut, with regard to Mexico, had aroused great indignation among the friends of General Prim in Madrid. The Spanish Cortes was closed on the 2d of July. The reported resignation of the Minister of the Interior is unfounded.

The Russian Ambassadors, bearing the official recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Russia, had arrived as

Turin.

The Portuguese Envoy had arrived at Turin to ask officially the hand of the Princess Maria Pis, of Sav.y, for the King of Portugal.

A new Bourbon conspiracy had been discovered at Naples and reveral arrosts had been made.

It was reported that Garibaidi was about to visit Naples.

A general amnesty had been granted for past offences, and it was expected that an immediate amnesty would be declared for persons implicated in the last insurrection.

Hussia.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says the criminal attempts of certain military individuals will exercise no influence on the reforms undertaken by the Emperor. He will punsan the guilty parties, but those severities could not obstruct the patriotic work of placing the internal organization of the empire on a footing with the material and moral wants of Russian society. The St. Petersburg Journal says the complete destitution as regards ready money renders the experiation of grain by agriculturists impossible. The consequence is fereign vessels do not come to Odossa, and commerce generally is in a most precarious state.

The Grand Duke and Dunchess Constantine arrived at Warsaw on the 2d, and were well received by the peop's.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, July 2, 1862. Charleston that three steamers had reached rebel ports, one of which was the Minho.

In the Liverpool cotton market yesterday, notwith-ntanding the recent rise, there was still an upward ton-dency. American is now 3d. to 3%d. and Surat about 41. per pound in ther than a mouth ago. The re-ports from merchants state that yesterday was the most extraordinary and excited day for cotton cioths that has been known for many years. In ordinary times s been known for many years. In ordinary times ence of more than 3 %d. to 3d. per piece would hot some many acturers we clasking

or cotton shirtings.

The mail from Bombay, of June 12th, passed Jubal at the 29th ult., and is expected in London about the

ridele of rext week.

The following vessels have been taken up by the government for the conveyance of troops, viz.:—the Manvertiment for the conveyance of troops, viz.:—the Mar-ritius, Amor and Sydeubam for Madras, and the Agra for Eurrachee.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY NARRET.

The funds on the 2d opened heavy, but closed at 3/2 improvement, with a firmer feeling. The demand for discount at the bank was light, and the impression prevailed that after the payment of the dividend the rate would be reduced to 23/2 per cent. A triffing failor of gold continued. A new Peruvian loan of about £2,000,000 would seen be increduced.

London Talk 4.1322

Consols, \$1% = 92 for money. The builton in the bank has increased £111,000.

American securities flat—Illinois Central shares 48

discount. THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
LIVERPOOL, July 4, 1862.
The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week a 15,090 bales. The market has been excited, and prices arctive to two and a helf pence higher on the week. Specialators took 104,090 bales and exporters 26,060. The raies to day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to specialators and exporters, the market cluding with a still advancing tendency. The authorized

Arrival of the Bornssia.

Sr. Jones, N. F., July 11, 1862.
The stammship Borussia gave her news report to a deberman in Tropassy Bay at ten o'clock this morning. She left Scathempton on the afternoon of the 2d, with neventy-six cabin and two harded and twenty-five stearn, e passengere.

of hearing of the bystanders, General Thomas sent for Lieuteman Casey, Provose Marabal, in charge of the prisoners, and the result was that preparations were inmediately comminced for the transfer of elling princers, except these sick in hospital, and ton ill to be removed, to For Delaware. The permanent party, beats' crews, and all other arminoletics, leaving only sufficient to mount goard, were at ouce ordered under arms, and told to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

Arrangements will be made for thwith to accommedate

5,700 sick and wounded men who are expected from the Army or the l'otomac. If th's number be quartered on Governor's Island there will be very little room to spare, and extra hospital conveniences will be much after saving Governor's Island General Threas pro-

ceeded to Fort Hamilton, to make certain arrangements with the commandant of that post.

The boatmen tell a good story about the General's visit to the tiand. He arrived at the barge lauding, Castle Garden, several minutes before the time appointed for the barge to leave, and the consevain happened to be absent. Jumping into the barge and seizing the tillor, the General gave the order to "Showe off." The tide was running pretty strongly at the sline, and the passage across was not a very easy one; but the General stee ed the barge as if he had been used to it all his life, and by aght up at the float on Govern or's Island in fine style and to the unbounded admiration of the boat's crew, who had never been piloted by a brigadier general before, and probably never will be again.

#### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

FRIDAY, July 11-6 P. M. There was a decided reaction in gold and exchange to-day. The former opened at 116, and fell to 115%, 115, 114%, and closed 114% bid. Exchange opened at 127% a 128%, and closed at about 126 a 127. Public distrust appears to be subsiding; merchants are selling their gold and their bills, and there are but few new buyers. The heavy shipments of all kinds of produce, mer-chandise and goods, which are being made for the purpose of realizing profits on bills on England, and, on the other hand, the prospect that the rates of exchange will inevitably put a stop to imports, are having their natural effect upon the market. A brilliant success in Virginia would cause specie and exchange to fall as rapidly as they rose.

Money continues moderately active at 5 a 6 per cent for call loans. There is so little mercantile paper in market that it is hardly worth while to repeat the quotations day after day. We quote first class names 5 a 6 per cent; certificates of indebtedness, 991/4. Green backs, demand notes, sold at 107 a 1/4.

The stock market was irregular this morning;

but a majority of the railway shares were lower, mainly in consequence of the failure of a house which is understood to have had a large interes. on the bull side. Governments were withou change, and so were State stocks generally. Pacific Mail advanced 1/2 per cent, guaranteed 1/4, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1/4. On the other hand Central declined 1/4, Erie 1/4, preferred 1/4, Harlem 14. Michigan Central 14. and Illinois Central 14. Rock Island, Panama, Harlem preferred, Toledo, &c., showed no variation. Bonds were in rather firmer demand; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne firsts advanced 1 per cent, and the Michigan Southern sinking funds 1/4. Just at the close of the morning session a heavy feeling came over the market, and Central was done at a decline of 3/4. Erie 1/4. Illinois 1/4. and Pacific Mail 21/4. At the second board the decline continued, and the speculative list fell from 1/4 to 1/4 per cent. Pacific Mail declined two per cent more. The market closed weak, the following being the last quotations:-United States 6's, registered, 1881, 1013/4 a 102; United States C's, coupon, 1881, 101% a 101%; United States 5's, coupon, 1874, 90 a 9014: Treasury notes, 7 3-10 per cent, 1041/a 1043/4; Tennessee 6's, 531/a 535/a: Virgin a 6's, 54 a -; North Carolina 6's, 69 a 71; Missouri 6's, 48% a 48%; American gold, 114% a 114%; Pacific Mail, 105 a 105%; New York Central, 91% a 91%; Erie, 35 a 35%; do. preferred, 62% a 62% Hudson Piver, 45% a 46; Harlem, 151/4 a 16; do. preferred, 373/4 a 377/6; Roading, 56% a 56%: Michigan Central, 61 a 61%; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 25% a 26; do. guaranteed, 56% a 56%; Panama, 130 a 131; Illinois Central, 57% a 57%; Galena and Chicago, 69% a 69%; Cleveland and Toledo, 47% a 47%; Chicago and Rock Island, 641/4 a 641/4; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 761/4 a 771/4; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 32% a 33; New York Central 7's of 1876, 107 a 108; Erie third mortgage bonds, 971/2 a 98; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 107 a 1071/4; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 95 a 96.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as fol-

morning were \$27,209,730 75, and the balances \$1,569,854 29.

The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company has declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent, payable on demand. The following is a comparative statement of the

imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week ending July 10 and since January 1:—

\*\*Por the usek: 1860. 1841.\*\*
Entered at this port..\$1,776,456 225,338 69
Thrown on market... 1,725,237 146,707 87

Nince Jan 1. Ente ed at this port. 52 431,930 30,265,107 25,254,330 Thrown on market. . 52 213,371 28,499,586 29,216,012

| Stock Exchange. | Final Price | Final Pric 

Visit of Adjuttant General Thomas to Governor's Island.

All Resell religious series away 5,709 sick and working sent of to lort below reco. Thursday of the contraint of the co

Finday, July 11-6 P. M Asuns -The mariest was quiet and sales Hight at un

changed prices.

Primeruses.—Flour.—The market closed steady, with out change of importance in prices, though rathe for some grades at the close. The sales emoraced about 18,000 bbls., closing within the following range of quota-